

County Road Meeting.

A meeting of all the citizens of Kanawha county interested in the matter of our county roads will be held at the Court House on Saturday, the 18th day of December. This meeting is called at the request of our delegates, Messrs. Ferguson, Quarrier and Wilson, and Senator Summers, and also of many citizens, to take into consideration the question of the road law, as it now stands, and what changes should be made in it, so as to secure the very best and most practicable method of making and keeping in repair our county roads.—*Kanawha Gazette.*

As the Board of County Commissioners of Mason county, meet on the first Monday in January, 1881, as will be seen by notice published in another part of this paper, we suggest that a similar meeting to the one above described, be held at the Court House, on the first Monday in January. The road law as now existing is very unsatisfactory to the people, and is always taking up the time of the Legislature at every session. Such a meeting should be held so the views of all the people might be expressed and compared, and a conclusion arrived at, as to what changes in the law should be made, so as to secure the very best and most practicable and economical method of making and keeping in repair our county roads. Your Senator and your Representatives would like to have an expression of the people upon this important matter, and they will govern themselves accordingly. We would like some of our citizens to call such a meeting. If such a meeting is called, we hope it will be attended generally, as it is a matter in which everybody is interested.

County Court.

We notice by the Charleston papers that the County Court of Kanawha County, will hold its last session on next Monday, December 13th, for the purpose of closing up their fiscal and police affairs, and to qualify and take the bonds of their county officers. It seems to us that the County Court of Mason ought to meet on the third Monday in this month, which will be the 20th, for the same purpose. It would be but an act of justice to the newly elected county officers, who could then qualify and give their bonds; and also to the people who have claims against the county. We throw these hints out to Judge Van Matre in the hope that he may consider the matter, and call the Court together at the proper day, fixed by law.

The Sixth Circuit.

Governor Matthews has given the certificate of election to Mr. Fleming of the 6th Judicial circuit, and has issued his proclamation, declaring Mr. Fleming elected Judge of said Circuit. The first returns gave Mr. Brown ten majority, but upon a recount of the vote, clerical mistakes were discovered in the original returns, and upon examination of the poll books the Governor found a majority of 18 in favor of Mr. Fleming. What will be the final outcome of this affair, we can't say, as it is rumored, Judge Brown will contest.

While proceedings were still pending before the 8 to 7 commission, Garfield was remonstrated with on the course he was pursuing. His reply was: "We hold the cards and intend to play them." They did so play them that 173 Republican spots took 106 Democratic spots. A Democratic Senate and House hold the cards this time. Suppose they should play them according to Garfield's rules?

Since the election politics seems to be at a low ebb. The business of Republicans just now is making a Cabinet for Garfield. Who will be the chosen one from West Virginia? Campbell, of Wheeling, or Menager, of Point Pleasant?

Hon. W. L. Wilson, of Jefferson, was selected by the Electors to convey the Electoral vote of West Virginia, to Washington, for which he receives 25 cents per mile, both going and returning.

Many Republicans hereabouts who howled against the resolution in the Democratic platform of "tariff for revenue only," are now talking free trade! Dishonesty is the trouble with all of them.

The now certain defeat of Judge Brown in 6th Judicial Circuit, falls with a heavy hand upon several gentlemen in Jackson county, who were anxious to step into his Senatorial shoes.

What The South Must Do.

Baltimore *Gazette*: From time to time we have pointed out that the true policy of the South is to devote all her efforts and energies to the building up of home industries, and that if she would cease to be the victim of sectional hate she must depart from her old methods and conduct her affairs more in accordance with the new social and economical laws which the war put in operation. To a very large extent we are glad to see that this is already being done. Nothing more wonderful in this direction has ever been seen than the celerity with which the people of the South, in the comparatively brief period since the war ended, have adapted themselves to the new condition of things. Factories are springing up all over the South, immigrants are pouring in in steady streams, waste lands are being reclaimed, and the mineral wealth, especially in Virginia and Tennessee, where it is very rich, is being developed. And yet, notwithstanding this business activity, comparatively little of the possibilities within the grasp of the Southern people has been accomplished. Still the South is undoubtedly on the right path, and the treatment meted out to her by the North during the recent campaign cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect in arousing the Southern people to the necessity of always looking out for themselves. No sensible person will dispute the fact that the South has within herself the elements of an almost complete commercial independence, so far as the North is concerned. Beginning with Baltimore, she has a series of splendid seaports and complete railway communication with the Pacific coast. Within her borders she has all the raw material required, and as the experience of recent years has demonstrated, her people have the requisite facilities and energy for success in manufacturing industries. There is therefore no reason why the South should not ultimately become one of the most flourishing portions of the world; and with revenues equal to those of the North she would no longer be regarded as a conquered province, but as a co-ordinate member of the great confederation of States. In the meantime the South should observe, as far as possible, the golden rule of local prosperity—patronize home industries. As we pointed out in a recent article, Southern merchants go North to make their purchases when they can buy as cheaply in Baltimore; and the same is true of every Southern city, to a greater or less extent. This must be changed, and without delay, if the South hopes to become really prosperous and great. Throughout New England this spirit of commercial fraternity has been observed, and to this more than anything else is to be attributed her prosperity and wealth. A similar policy enforced throughout the South could not fail to produce the best possible results.

Southern Thrift.

If the business prosperity of the Southern States is to be measured by reports from South Carolina and Georgia, the condition is remarkably encouraging.

We have not seen a more hopeful business exhibit from any State than that made in the late message of the Governor of South Carolina.

In reviewing the progress of his State for the past year he declares that industries of all kinds have flourished. The public credit is excellent. Railroads are earning money. The expenses of the past year, in the contingent, legislative and printing funds, as compared with the average for six years under Republican rule, is shown to be over \$500,000. The property taxes have been reduced \$813,629 for the year, while the poll tax, in support of public schools, has yielded \$311,942 in the three Democratic years, against \$177,316 in three Republican years. The provision of the State for popular education is also shown to be increasing. The school fund has nearly doubled; the number of schools has increased since 1876, 490; the number of white teachers is now 2,090; and colored teachers 1,076, against 1,725 and 949 in 1876. The State has now 12 colleges, 2 professional schools, 3 industrial schools, 81 private and 49 public academies, 3 elementary evening schools, and 2,793 public schools. The department of agriculture is doing a good work, and over 100,000 tons of fertilizers, valued at \$2,000,000, were sold in the State last year. The distribution of fish by the commissioners has been successfully inaugurated, and the live stock of the State has greatly improved in number and quality. The Governor's recommendations cover a large number of points, looking to the improvement and development of the old commonwealth.

So also in regard to the condition of Georgia, a correspondent writes from Atlanta the following cheerful resume of business affairs in that State:

"It has been shown that free labor is better than slave labor, and that Georgia farmers have prospered above any others. Gold mills and coal mines have been established under various conditions, and all have paid handsomely. Cotton mills have been run by water and steam, in city and country, and their dividends have been uniformly greater than those of New England mills. Factories of all sorts have been put in operation, and we have yet to hear of the first one that does not make dividends. Immigrants have been planted here and there in groups, and there is not one adverse voice in their verdict, which is bringing hundreds of their countrymen into Georgia.

"If there is a single interest in the State that is languishing—if there is a single industry that is not prospering—if there is a single department of trade or labor within all our borders, in which there is not activity, expansion and growth, we do not know what it is. If there is a single intelligent experiment made in the past ten years in Georgia, that has not succeeded, or given evidence that success was possible, we do not recall it."

The National Debt.

One of the important questions that should claim the prompt and persistent attention of Congress is that of the National debt, and of how, by preliminary legislation, to bring with time its extinguishment as speedily as possible. While the existence of a National debt may have its advantages in forming a moderate and conservative public opinion which will tend to preserve the equilibrium of the country, as it were, still its disadvantages is its stagnating influence on the industries and financial condition of the people, and especially of the people who live by their daily wages, more than counterbalance its benefits. As long as United States bonds, which are the offspring of a National debt, are in the market, capital will be locked up in them in preference to being disbursed in work and enterprises which will give the masses employment. In brief, all our commercial energies and our trading life will lie dormant while the National debt survives; the people will continue, and justly, to complain of hard times, and only bondholders will derive profit from its continuance. We hope that Congress will do its duty in this matter, so that the gradual, but certain, extinguishment of the debt may be accomplished. The Democrats in that body have an opportunity before them to present themselves and the party in a very favorable light before the country and to strengthen the party in its future contests at the polls. The elimination of the National debt, or rather such legislation as shall make certain that elimination within a reasonable period, is one of the methods by which the Democratic party can best recommend itself to the great majority of the American people.

Under all the apparently smooth surface of politics in the Republican camp it is plain to be seen that a most turbulent under current exists. This agitation does not affect the Republican voters of the country, except in cases in which certain individuals among them may be personally interested in the persons who are to control official affairs, but the trouble lies among the leaders and would-be holders of prominent offices either in the gift of the Administration or which may be influenced by the Administration.

Representative Wellborn, re-elected to Congress from the third district of Texas at the election, received a majority of thirty-three thousand. Not much room for a contest on the face of the returns.

Has Mr. Blaine found out yet that his charges of fraud in the census of South Carolina were baseless? We have not heard of his retracting them.

There is talk of sending John Sherman to the Senate from Ohio, instead of keeping him at the head of the treasury.

Congress met last Monday. It is not expected that much business will be transacted at this session.

The Legislature of this State will assemble on Wednesday, January 12th, 1881.

Garfield expressed unlimited confidence in his election by the electoral college, in his speech to the Ohio electors, because as he stated, "the 9,000,000 of voters, on an early day in November, had pronounced the omnipotent fiat of choice," yet it happened that a majority of the aforesaid 9,000,000 voters did not pronounce for Garfield their "omnipotent choice," but on the contrary for somebody else, and if the electoral college has chosen somebody else they will come as near expressing the omnipotent choice as if they chose Garfield.

Proclamation By The Governor.

WHEREAS, It appears from the certificates returned to me by the commissioners of election of the counties composing the respective judicial circuits (as arranged by the amendment to the Constitution adopted on the 12th day of October, 1880), that at the election held on the 12th day of October, 1880, for the office of Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, Thayer Melvin received seventy-seven hundred and thirty votes, George E. Boyd received sixty-seven hundred and fifty votes, Robert McConnell received sixty-six hundred and forty-four votes, and J. B. McClure received fifty-seven hundred and eighteen votes; for the office of Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, A. Brooks Fleming received fifty-eight hundred and forty-five votes, and J. Marshall Hagan received forty-five hundred and seventy-four votes; for the office of Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, William T. Lee received fifty-two hundred and thirty-seven votes, James A. Brown received five thousand and seventy-two votes, J. L. Reger received one vote, W. B. Brown received one vote, M. H. Dent received one vote, and A. B. Fleming received seven votes; for the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, Thomas J. Stealey received thirty-nine hundred and seventy-eight votes, H. C. Showalter received eighteen hundred and sixty-one votes, C. J. Stewart received twenty-nine hundred and eighty-three votes, and J. C. Stuart received five votes; for the office of Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, James M. Jackson received thirty-seven hundred and eighty-seven votes, George Loomis received thirty-six hundred and twenty-one votes, and George C. Sturgis received one vote; for the office of Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, R. S. Brown received thirty-three hundred and twenty votes, R. F. Fleming received thirty-three hundred and thirty-eight votes, Joseph Smith received eight hundred and eighty-two votes, and Henry C. Fleisher received four hundred and twenty-two votes; for the office of Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, F. A. Guthrie received seven thousand and twenty-one votes, J. W. English received thirty-seven hundred and seventy-one votes, and N. Fitzhugh received nine hundred and ninety-four votes; for the office of Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, Ira J. McGinnis received twenty-six hundred and one votes, John B. Laidley received fourteen hundred and seventy-one votes, G. G. Burgess received twenty-three hundred and eighty votes, and David E. Johnson received seventy-one votes; for the office of Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, David E. Johnson received twenty-eight hundred and seventy-four votes, J. H. McGinnis received fifteen hundred and ninety-eight votes, John B. Laidley received eleven votes, and I. J. McGinnis received fifty-seven votes; for the office of Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, Homer A. Holt received seventy-nine hundred and thirty-six votes; for the office of Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, Henry Brannon received forty-three hundred and seventy-three votes, Felix J. Baxter received seventeen hundred and fifteen votes, and John Brannon received twenty-two votes; for the office of Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, J. D. Armstrong received five thousand eight hundred and forty-two votes; for the office of Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, C. J. Faulkner, Jr., received twenty-nine hundred votes, James H. Grove received twelve hundred and eighty votes, and J. N. Wisner received twenty-seven hundred and fifty-six votes.

Therefore, I, Henry M. Matthews, Governor of the State of West Virginia, do, by this my proclamation, declare that Thayer Melvin and Geo. E. Boyd have been elected Judges of the First Judicial Circuit; that A. Brooks Fleming has been elected Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit; that William T. Lee has been elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit; that Thomas J. Stealey has been elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit; that James M. Jackson has been elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit; that R. F. Fleming has been elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit; that F. A. Guthrie has been elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit; that Ira J. McGinnis has been elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit; that David E. Johnson has been elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit; that Homer A. Holt has been elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit; that Henry Brannon has been elected Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit; that J. D. Armstrong has been elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit; and that C. J. Faulkner, Jr., has been elected Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the said State to be affixed, at the City of Wheeling, this first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, and in the eighteenth year of the State.

HENRY M. MATHEWS.
By the Governor,
S. BRADY, Secretary of State.

If Garfield had lost New York, he would have lacked six votes of a majority. If he had won California, without New York, he would have been one short of a majority. If he had lost New York and won California and Nevada, he would have had two of a majority. But a slight popular majority in New York did the business.

News was received here last week of the death, at his home near Fairmount, of Hon. U. N. Arnett, of Marion county, a former President of the State Senate, and a man generally esteemed for his sterling qualities of head and heart. His death is supposed to have been the result of apoplexy.

Electoral Reform.

A prominent citizen of Pennsylvania sends the following letter to the editor of the New York Tribune:

There is a great deal of anxiety occasioned at every Presidential election by our system of Electors. The system, under its established method of operation, is capable of defeating the expressed wishes of the people, and is incapable of doing any good. When the Elector fills his office at the best he is merely a submissive instrument, and the presence of his photograph might serve just as well as that of his person. At best he amounts to nothing. But if he happens to hold an office, if he happens to die, if anything precludes his filling his office, there is danger that the choice of the people will be defeated. I wished at the late election to vote for James A. Garfield, but as a citizen of Pennsylvania I had to vote for twenty-nine Electors, whom I must know to be the Garfield Electors, and must know that their right names and no others were on my ticket. This involved an amount of vigilance and care that is altogether unreasonable, since there was nothing to be gained by it. Now it seems to me that we might have a College of States for electing the President, instead of a College of Electors, and thus retain all that is good in the present system, with none of its evils. I would have the States represented in the College by a count, as now, according to the representation each has in Congress, and would simply do away with the names of Electors. Then when I voted for James A. Garfield I should have his name alone on my ballot, and if he received a majority in Pennsylvania that majority should have the same force in making him President that it does under the present system.

A Knowledgeable Yankee.

[Parkersburg Sentinel.]

A few days since Judge G. D. Camden was coming up the Ohio on a steamer, and had as *compagnon de voyage* one of those way down east fellows who know everything worth knowing about this country—and every other. He was constantly informing his fellow passengers of important events, geographical, physical, and moral, and kept them all abashed at the superabundance(?) of his knowledge that all of them were afraid to venture a remark for fear of a sarcastic reply from their cute companion. At last just as they were passing the point where Blennerhassett's residence once stood, Judge Camden bared his venerable head, and said: "And this is where poor Blennerhassett once lived."

The downstate quickly turned toward the Judge and said: "And who in—was Blennerhassett?"

It is needless to say that the awe with which he had been regarded by quite a number of the passengers immediately subsided and a derisive smile drove the learned gentleman out of sight.

A year ago Samuel T. Bowles was one of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati, and, the *Commercial* of that city says, an honored member of society. On Monday he left Cincinnati for the penitentiary, where he is to stay ten years. Bowles, who was a politician of some note, was the Surveyor of Hamilton county, a lucrative and important office, but not content with its emoluments, he forged or duplicated a large number of bonds issued by the county for road improvements. Caught in the act, he of course denied his guilt. Arraigned at the bar, he defied justice, and sought by the assistance of the ablest criminal lawyers he could hire to escape it. Covicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, he appealed to the Supreme Court, and to the law's delay and every other device within his reach. But last week his last hope was destroyed, and now, Mr. Bowles, the once prominent citizen, honored member of society and influential politician, languishes in the State Prison, where he will remain ten years.

It now remains to be seen whether Gen. Grant will accept the gift of \$100,000 raised for him by wealthy citizens of Philadelphia and the still more valuable present of \$250,000, which, report says, has been collected for him in New York and New England. In his long and somewhat checkered career but one well authenticated instance is recorded of his refusal to accept a gift. The present in this case was a young Florida alligator, sent to him "C. O. D." while he was the occupant of the White House. This gift he declined to receive, whether because of his natural repugnance to alligators or his disinclination to pay the expressage is not known. Should he accept the money in question he will be the most illustrious mendicant in the world.—*Balt. Gazette.*

By a stupid and utterly inexcusable blunder the sovereign State of Georgia will in all probability lose her electoral vote. It appears that the State code provides that the governor shall notify the electors to meet on the first Monday of December, which in this case is next Monday to be ready to cast their votes on the following Wednesday. The United States statutes direct that the electors shall meet on the first Wednesday of December, which this year was yesterday, to cast their votes for President and Vice President, and this it would have been supposed was sufficient warrant for the meeting of the Georgia college on the day prescribed without reference to the State regulations. The result of this is that Hancock's vote, which should have been 155, will probably be reduced to 144, while Garfield's will remain 214. It is to be hoped that before the year 1884 rolls around the Legislature of Georgia will see the propriety of wiping the provision in question from their code.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Richmond *Whig*, which is the organ of Senator-elect Mahone, in a leading editorial makes some very positive statements in regard to the much mooted question of his political position. It says: "We can tell these funders, Bourbon and brokers positively that General Mahone is a Democrat. More, he is a Virginian *in the eye of the law*. Further, he is a Southerner. But, above all he is an American and a patriot. He is not a broker's man. He is not a funder. He is not a Bourbon. Nor is he a mere counter to be used in games to be played by other men. No; he will be no puppet anywhere to be moved hither and thither by the wireworkers. A born leader of men, he will not be the servile follower of anybody nor the slave of any ring or caucus. In a Senate controlled by the same influences which have so signally set him apart as the apostle of the new and liberal political dispensation in the South, he will inevitably seek to divest the Southern and national Democracy of their dead and decaying moss-covered boughs, and stimulate a fresh development more in accordance with the times and the necessities of the situation. He will try to give Democracy a face less repulsive than that it now wears, and endeavor to so ameliorate Southern politics that they will not be a standing menace against immigration nor a threat to reopen all the questions that have already been determined by the stern arbitrament of the sword."

He Still Lives.

Some years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, of Buffalo, N. Y., and London was sent for to examine a terrible disease of the knee-joint, resulting in ulceration and extensive sloughing of the bone and tissues. The man's life had been despaired of by the previous attendants. Amputation at the thigh was promptly decided upon and skillfully performed by Dr. Pierce, and as after treatment to purify the blood and prevent a recurrence of the malady the doctors Golden Medical Discovery was freely prescribed. The man's system was thoroughly purified and strengthened, he rapidly gained his health, the stump healing nicely, and he is today a happy man. This case was among the first in which this wonderful blood-purifier was tested. It has since manifested its wonderful power over the worst scrofulous and other blood diseases. Taken for a time it so purifies and strengthens the system as to strongly fortify it against the encroachments of diseases. Sold by druggists.

MIDDLEVILLE, Mich., Feb. 15, 1879.

Hon. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—I would say that I have sold your medicines for seven years. The Golden Medical Discovery is the best cure remedy I have ever used, and in every case where I have recommended it, it has cured. I have used it in my family for my children. It cures their colds and coughs in a day or two. My wife has used it several times when down sick. It invariably gives immediate relief. Its sale increases daily.

J. B. KESTER, Druggist.

The Martinsburg Statesman publishes the remarks of the *Sunday Leader* of a recent issue regarding the duty of the Legislature in the matter of newspaper publications, and adds the following just comments: "We would not demand of the Legislature anything in the nature of a bonus to newspapers, but that body ought to require publications of all matters concerning the public good, including an excerpt of all new laws passed and amendments, if any, to the present laws of the State. The county commissioners should be required to publish all matters concerning the fiscal and police affairs of the county, and also the names of all persons to whom money is paid on account of claims presented against the county, with itemized particulars of the same."

A bill now before Congress provides that the proceeds of the sales of public lands shall be distributed among the States for educational purposes, according to the illiteracy of the population. This measure has been twice reported favorably from the House Committee on Education and Labor and Southern newspapers are beginning to urge its passage.

The Norfolk *Virginian* claims that the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad will ultimately become the extension of the great Texas Pacific, now building, to the Atlantic seaboard, and not only that, but will form the same extension for the Central Pacific, since the chief parties interested control all three of these roads. If this be so the C. & O. will want a line through West Virginia, and so will we want it.

A Michigan boy ate a bar of soap on a wager and then drank a lot of soda to take the taste out of his mouth, and the way he spouted suds and soap bubbles for the next half hour baffled the skill of fourteen doctors, who madly performed about him not, having been informed of the cause of the lad's suffering. They are all at loggerheads now about what to call the case.

John Hutchinson gives notice that he will contest the election for Congress in the first district with Ben. Wilson. He has no grounds upon which to make a contest, but it is supposed that he wants the allowance usually made to contestants for expenses, and the privilege of the floor of the House for a short season.

The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad is now enlarging its round house at Huntington, more than doubling its present capacity. The extension of the Lexington and big Sanday has made these increased accommodations necessary.

When the new House of Delegates assemble this winter and the members look into each other's faces and find but four of the company present who belonged to the last legislature, the fact will naturally furnish food for reflection. What has caused the fatality? What is it makes so many legislative "yearlings" in West Virginia? Is it the dog law, the school law, the road law, or is it only a Democratic penchant for rotation in office? Whatever it may be it is pronounced enough to put the incumbent on his good behavior, and make him tremble for his place. The incoming legislature is said to be above the average in ability, and that is some consolation.—*Wheeling Register.*

The New York *Herald* reviews the chances for the U. S. Senatorship from West Virginia, and enumerates in the list of candidates the names of J. N. Camden, Judge Brannon, Herford, Mathews, Judge Jackson, Judge Camden, Charles J. Faulkner, Wm. A. Quarrier, James Morrow, Jr., B. F. Martin, Col. Ben. Wilson, and Jim Ferguson.

In Bordentown, New Jersey, there are about seventy colored voters, and they are equally divided in politics. This would go to show that even the colored people, when they have an opportunity to look out for their own interests, soon discover that their real friends, after all, are among the Democrats.

Meeting of the County Commissioners.

THERE will be a meeting of the County Commissioners of Mason County, on the first Monday in January, 1881, (that being the 3d day), for the purpose of organization, and for the transaction of such other business as they may legally transact. (dec-8-1w.)

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I have entered into a partnership with J. M. Parden, in the booting business. The firm will be known as Kneibler & Parden. All persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle at once. (dec-8-1w.)

TAKE

New Andes,

Every WEDNESDAY,

at 5 p. m.

FOR CINCINNATI,

and

Every SUNDAY,

at 2 a. m.

FOR WHEELING and

PITTSBURGH.

Dec-8-1880:4.

A CHOICE

Display of Goods

FOR THE

Holiday Season,

AT

Miss Hattie A. Andrews.

Elegantly Trimmed Bonnets and

Hats.

Untrimmed Bonnets and Hats.

CLOAKS,

NUBIA, HOODS, MITTENS, LEG-

GINGS, and CHILDREN'S ZEPHYR

KNIT SACKS, and CLOAKS.

Useful Gifts,

That every Lady can Appreciate:

HANDKERCHIEFS,

FICHUS, COLLARETTES,

SCARFS, TIES, LACES,

and RUCHINGS.

BONNET AND HAT PINS,

AND JET HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Second Street, 2 Doors Above

Court,

Gallipolis, Ohio.

Dec-8-31.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate in Clendenin District, Mason County,

West Virginia.

BY virtue of a decretal order of the County Court of Mason county, West Virginia, entered at the March term, 1880, thereof, in a certain chancery suit pending in said court, wherein A. A. Lyons use of J. N. Daigh is plaintiff, and James Terry, Jefferson Weetie, Z. T. J. Blaine, James Brown, Judah E. Terry and Charles Gates are defendants, the undersigned commissioner appointed for that purpose, will proceed to sell, at public auction at the front door of the Court House of said county of Mason, on the 15th day of January, 1881, the following real estate situate in the District of Clendenin, in said county, containing one hundred and ten acres more or less, being the tract of land conveyed to said James Terry by Charles Gates, by deed bearing date on the 12th day of August, 1872, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Mason County Court, in deed book 23, page 475. The tract has a good dwelling house upon it, and is otherwise well improved.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth cash in hand and the residue in two equal payments, taking bond with good security, payable in one and two years, with interest from day of sale, and retaining the title as a further security.

W. R. GUNN,

Special Commissioner.

LAND FOR SALE.

AS Attorneys in fact for Hon. S. S. Cot. of the City of New York, will offer for sale his tract of land lying in Clendenin District, in this county, and known as the "Mechanic tract," containing about 50 acres. This land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of E. H. S. Whitehead, Esq., near the premises, or the undersigned at Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

JOHN E. TIMMS,

J. P. R. B. SMITH,

Attorneys, etc.

dec-1-3m.

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paper, and all kinds of Justices Blank

can be had at this office, and at VanMatre's

Book-store.